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Acute diseases of the respiratory organs showed no important change, causing 54 deaths (including 3 from influenza). Acute intestinal diseases again showed a slight decrease, but claimed 47 victims. Five persons succumbed to cholera. Furthermore, there were registered 67 from phthisis pulmonalis, 49 from cancer, 10 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 2 from measles, and 2 from enteric fever. Finally, 24 persons died by violence.

INDIA.

Reports from Bombay—Deaths from injuries in Bombay presidency, 1892–1903—Also from dysentery and diarrhea during the same period.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports, November 5, as follows:

Deaths from injuries, Bombay presidency.

| | | | |
|------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|
| 1892 | 5,432 | 1899 | 7,102 |
| 1893 | 6,144 | 1900 | 8,224 |
| 1894 | 6,117 | 1901 | 7,092 |
| 1895 | 6,051 | 1902 | 7,434 |
| 1896 | 6,238 | 1903 | 6,693 |
| 1897 | 6,907 | Mean, 1892–1897 | 6,148 |
| 1898 | 6,984 | Mean, 1898–1903 | 7,255 |

Thus the number of deaths in 1903 was less than in any year since 1896. The injuries recorded are classified as in the following table, which gives the comparative figures for 1902 and 1903. Of a total of 6,693 deaths from injuries in 1903, there were 3,723 deaths among males and 2,970 among females.

Deaths from injuries, Bombay presidency, 1902 and 1903.

| | 1902. | 1903. |
|--------------------|-------|-------|
| Drowning | 3,242 | 3,040 |
| Poisoning | 128 | 132 |
| Hanging | 214 | 172 |
| Wounding | 858 | 823 |
| Wild beasts | 152 | 79 |
| Snake bite | 1,288 | 1,074 |
| Railway | 34 | 27 |
| Other causes | 1,518 | 1,346 |
| Total | 7,434 | 6,693 |

Deaths from snake bite.

The Ratnagiri district is the worst infected in the presidency. During the five years preceding 1903, 1,167 persons fell victims to poisonous snakes. In 1903 there were 177 such deaths. In three other districts, i. e., Hyderabad, Khandesh, and Thana, there were a good many deaths from snake bite, but elsewhere the mortality from this cause was insignificant. No antivenene inoculations were reported.

Deaths from drowning.

Of 3,040 deaths in 1903, 246 were suicidal, 2,694 accidental, and 100 were entered as "otherwise," implying that no decision had been reached as to whether they were suicidal or accidental.

Deaths from dysentery and diarrhea, Bombay presidency, 1903.

Population of the presidency (1901), 18,481,362.

| | | | |
|------------|--------|--------------------------|---------|
| 1892 | 35,406 | 1900 | 218,243 |
| 1893 | 32,965 | 1901 | 60,198 |
| 1894 | 34,667 | 1902 | 58,682 |
| 1895 | 35,348 | 1903 | 55,443 |
| 1896 | 36,046 | Mean, 1892 to 1897 | 43,398 |
| 1897 | 85,966 | Mean, 1898 to 1903 | 87,348 |
| 1898 | 56,789 | Mean, 1893 to 1902 | 69,364 |
| 1899 | 74,736 | | |

In 1903 these diseases caused the deaths of 29,586 males and 25,857 females.

Causes of these diseases.—Famine was the cause of the great mortality in 1900. The annual high death rate is ascribed to "impure water supplies, poverty, privation, unwholesome food, dust, flies, and lack of skillful medical attendance. Traveling dispensaries would do much to lessen the high mortality from these diseases."

In the province of Gujarat, for example, the deputy sanitary commissioner reports that "but little attention is paid to prevent contamination of drinking-water supplies, practically no attention being paid to the recommendations of the sanitary department on this subject."

Deaths by months.—Dysentery and diarrhea were most prevalent in August, September, and October.

Report from Calcutta—Vessels given bills of health—Cholera and plague.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, November 3, as follows:

During the week ended October 29, 1904, bill of health was issued to the steamship *Border Knight*, bound to Boston and New York with a total crew of 34, and to steamship *Victorious*, bound to Boston with a total crew of 27. The usual precautions were taken, rat guards on wharf lines and holds fumigated, and the effects of the Chinese in the former vessel were disinfected.

There were 8 deaths from cholera and 4 deaths from plague in Calcutta.

In Bengal during the week ended October 22, 1904, there were 216 cases and 100 deaths from plague.

In India during the week ended October 15, 1904, there were 20,203 cases and 16,111 deaths from plague.